



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

evidence of infection in the hospital, and no sickness of any kind in the detention camp. The 2 cases under observation were about well. Dr. Armstrong was satisfied they were not cases of yellow fever, but as they were of the provost guard, he considered and treated them as suspects. Further than that the 2 cases had recovered without trouble and without the administration of quinine, I had no reason to doubt the correctness of diagnosis.

Respectfully yours,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Yellow fever in Santiago de Cuba.

Assistant Surgeon Parker reports, June 16, 6 cases of yellow fever in Santiago—1 civilian and 5 soldiers. June 19 he reports 1 case and 2 deaths, with diagnosis confirmed by autopsy. The original focus of infection was in the army barracks.

June 21, he reports that there have been 14 cases and 4 deaths from yellow fever in Santiago, with other suspects under observation, and new foci of infection. The barracks have been evacuated, and the troops transferred to a detention camp, their dunnage having been first disinfected on the *Rough Rider*.

EGYPT.

AGENCY AND CONSULATE-GENERAL, UNITED STATES,

Cairo, Egypt, May 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to confirm my cablegram of this day reading as follows: "Two cases plague officially reported (at) Alexandria.—WATTS, *Acting*."

I deemed it of sufficient importance to cable the Department this information after having visited the sanitary department of the ministry of the interior and learned there officially of the fact, and also that the actual appearance of plague in Egypt was occasioning considerable anxiety, although it is stated that it may not spread and that we may hear no more of it. General quarantine exists.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ETHELBERT WATTS,

Vice-Consul General, In Charge.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GUADELOUPE.

Quarantine declared against Buenos Ayres.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Guadeloupe, West Indies, May 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have this moment received notice from the chief medical officer here that quarantine has been declared against all vessels, etc., coming from Buenos Ayres, dating from May 8.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LOUIS H. AYME,

United States Consul.

The honorable the ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.